

# Torrance Herald

KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL  
Co-Publishers  
REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

Your Right to Know  
Is the Key to All Your Liberties

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1960

## The Vacant Chair

In a talk before members of the Torrance Republican Club this week, Actress ZaSu Pitts outlined what she called the "sorry record" of Sen. John Kennedy as a voting member of Congress and the Senate during the past dozen years.

Problems of the aged and aging is a prominent issue in Kennedy's "New Frontier" campaign, and he is a member of this active Senate committee. However, of the 20 meetings and hearings held by this committee, Kennedy is not attended a single session, she said.

Others have raised the same question about his attendance at important legislative sessions.

The Congressional Quarterly tabulation indicates the average member of Congress failed to vote on 12 per cent of the record votes. Kennedy's "missing" record is 35 per cent. He has missed 331 roll call votes in the Senate since 1953.

The Boston Herald called him a "part-time Congressman."

As a member of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, he attended the first meeting in March, 1959, and has not attended any of the subsequent 55 meetings.

As a member of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee since August, 1958, he has not attended a single meeting.

As a subcommittee member concerned with veterans affairs, he has attended some executive meetings, but none of the hearings to hear testimony of witnesses.

An on the compilation goes. One of his colleagues, Sen. Joseph Clark, put it in capsule form last May when the Senate was concerned with labor legislation:

"I think the Senate will pass a minimum wage increase and you can just get Sonny Boy back from the cricks and rollers long enough to report it out of his committee."

## SHORT TAKES

Publisher-Columist Lee R. Fleming, Zion, Ill., Zion-Benton News—A newspaper . . . should gather the facts, analyze them and have enough courage to state its political preferences . . . I choose Nixon and Lodge because foreign affairs are most important to the lives and well-being of every American citizen. I believe these two have the most experience and greatest ability to cope with this important problem.

Editor - Columist F. R. McGovern, The Minneapolis, Minn., Argus — A candidate, preparing an election handbill, promised everything. When it was pointed out that such a program would cost more than the gross income of the state, the politician replied, "Who gives a damn? People don't stop to think of that." This guy is running for office in Minneapolis.

Editor-Columist Tom McKnight, Moorsville, N. C., Tribune — The Wake County Superintendent of Schools announced a new million-dollar layout at Cary in that county. It features an elaborate gymnasium, paved parking areas for visitors, covered walkways and a separate administration building. Also immediately on the construction list is a building to house an auditorium, band and choral group. Bless God if this same Superintendent wasn't bemoaning the fact two days later in the public prints that he had a great shortage of "standard" classrooms and stated there was an immediate need for 25 classrooms to handle the enrollment for this term . . . Wake county will have a new million-dollar layout consisting of everything but classrooms — the thing it needs most.

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Editor Kenneth A. Horner, Wilmington, Del., Suburban News—We spend more money for athletics than we used to spend on the whole educational system and then wonder why we graduate so many nincompoops.



Done in the Nashville (Tom) Banner

## Castro's Idea Of "Aggression"



REG MANNING

McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

## Electoral College Role In Elections Outlined

By CHARLES EDW. CHAPEL  
46th Assembly District

The Constitution of the United States provides that at the Presidential election in November people vote for the electors of a political party, but not directly for the presidential candidate. The political party which wins the majority of the votes cast in a state is then entitled to all the electoral votes for that particular state.

The number of electoral votes which a state has depends upon how many Members of Congress it has, plus two votes which correspond to the U.S. Senators from each state. For example, California has 30 Members of Congress and two U.S. Senators, hence it has 32 electoral votes.

This method of electing the President was originally suggested by Alexander Hamilton and adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

One method considered was that the U.S. Congress would elect the President but this was rejected because it was feared it would put the President too much under the control of congress and thus violate the American principle of separating power into three branches: Executive, Judicial, and Legislative.

Another method proposed was that the people elect the President directly, but this was rejected by the Constitutional Convention of 1787 because at that time it was feared that the voters scattered over a vast area would not learn of the qualifications of the candidates, and also because the members of the Convention of 1787 lacked full confidence in the good judgment of the voters, fearing that they might be motivated by emotional appeals.

For these reasons, the Electoral College was established to be a council of the nation's most able men, whose duty was to elect a President who would reflect the desires of the majority of the people.

In the beginning, the Presidential Electors were generally chosen by the Legislators of the States, after which they were supposed to meet, discuss the merits of various candidates, and then vote. Gradually (as political parties

came into existence, it became the custom of the Presidential Electors to agree in advance that they would support the candidates of their own party.

In this manner, the original purpose of the Electoral College was dropped and the President was elected fundamentally according to the wishes of the people. Actually, today the Electoral College does not meet as one body.

In December, after the Presidential election, the members of the Electoral College meet in their various state capitals and cast their votes.

I was a member of the Electoral College in 1956 and remember that we went to Sacramento and signed several documents which were sent to Washington, D.C., electing Richard M. Nixon as Vice President, and Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States.

A candidate for president can be elected without receiving a majority of the popular vote. This happened in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison became President when he received the majority of the electoral votes, although Governor Cleveland obtained the majority of the votes cast by the people.

This was possible because each state has two votes representing its U.S. Senators, even though some states have so few people that only one or two Members of Congress can be elected.

For many years, it has been advocated that the Electoral College be abolished and that the President be elected by the direct vote of the people. Personally, I believe this is a good idea, but it requires an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Please write to me at P.O. Box 777, Inglewood 5, and tell me your opinion.

In America, the friend of the court often helps to point up the important issues.

For instance, a little known sect may print a religious tract or leaflet in some remote village. The constable may arrest one of its followers for "littering the streets." The fine may be a trifle, but the issue is big: Can any government unit, of whatever size, curb the freedom of the press or freedom of religion?

As this case goes on to higher courts, more and more people — citizens, publishers, and religious groups — get interested. They too have a stake in getting the "right" decision. The case lands in the U.S. Supreme Court. A dozen or more groups will ask the court to let them present "briefs" or amicus curiae arguments on both sides. Result: the court says no government can curb these freedoms.

Thus are great causes ably presented.

Who gains? Justice gains. The more cogent and earnest the discussion a court hears, the more likely in the long run it is to hand down sound opinions.

## Law in Action

### Friend of the Court

Our system of justice rests upon the "adversary" theory of a trial where both sides have a right and duty fight in dead earnest for real stakes so that the court can the better judge the merits of the case.

Our U. S. Supreme Court, for example, will not give an "advisory" opinion to anybody since such opinions elsewhere, often uncontested, make a mockery of the courts.

Our courts generally will decide a point of fact or law only where it has become the subject of a real controversy, and both sides will be represented with skill and in good faith.

A good judge knows that one side may sound good until he hears the other side speak. This is why a court may frown upon "friendly law suits" where two sides agree to go to court and get a decision interpreting an important legal question.

Without a real contest, the court may not see what a true adversary would make clear—that is, that there is another side to the question before the court, and that perhaps the interests of many other people may be involved.

The other day one court threw out such a made-up lawsuit where the county and a prospective county bond buyer had agreed to "test" bonds legality in a friendly suit at the county's expense. One side would have pretended to put up a fight.

The courts go a long way to

## 15 State Measures On Tuesday's Ballot

California voters Tuesday, in addition to marking choices for president, congressman, and assemblyman, will have 15 state ballot proposals and two county proposals to consider.

Today, the HERALD offers a summary of the 15 state proposals with recommendations on most of them. The recommendations are based on our studies of the measures with a consideration of the best interest of the state and our local area.

PROPOSITION 1—The most crucial measure on the ballot is a bond measure for \$1.75 billions to build controls systems and aqueducts to deliver surplus water from northern California to the Southland. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 2—A measure to increase terms of state assemblymen to four years. Proponents say the current two years terms force legislators to conduct perpetual campaigns. We do not believe it is in the best interest of local representation, however. Vote "No."

PROPOSITION 3—Designed (along with Proposition 11) to protect \$5000 tax exemption on homes owned by veterans, and would permit veterans to transfer exemption from one home to another. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 4—Sets terms of state college board members at eight years, providing greater continuity for long-range policies. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 5—Would increase monthly pay of state legislators from \$500 to \$750. Without other pay and expense reforms, Vote "NO."

PROPOSITION 6—Limits assessments on golf courses to values as golf courses, not commercial or industrial value of land. Establishes realistic policy for taxing recreation areas. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 7—Permits two board members from same school or college to be on State Board of Chiropractic Examiners at same time. No recommendation.

PROPOSITION 8—Permits ex-convicts to exercise voting privileges after paying penalty. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 9—Would permit legislation to simplify procedures under which persons may make claims against city, county, or other government agency. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 10—Outlines procedures for removal of judges for incompetence or misconduct. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 11—Would restrict present tax exemption for veterans to those who entered the service from California or who are residents of California as of election day Tuesday. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 12—Cuts down on obsolete and superseded parts of state constitution without changing substance. A "streamlining" job. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 13—Would allow appeals from municipal or justice courts to be taken beyond superior court level to appellate courts. Vote "YES."

PROPOSITION 14—Would permit cities to use highway users taxes for grade separations. Tax now restricted for use directly and exclusively for highway purposes. Could mean more gas tax. Vote "NO."

PROPOSITION 15—A proposal to equalize the balance of senatorial power between northern and southern areas of the state, now preponderantly controlled by sparsely populated northern counties. Vote "YES."



## From the Mailbox

By Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald

Let's be sensible. We elect people to the State Legislature to handle a billion dollar budget and pass laws regulating our daily lives.

They certainly are entitled to a decent salary if we expect to get the right kind of people to serve us.

We ought to vote Yes on No. 5 to accomplish this. MRS. JEAN W. HALEY

Editor, Torrance Herald

I hope I can write this in time to be printed in your paper before election. I would like to say simply and honestly that I think Mr. Nixon is more for the working man and his family because I believe Mr. Nixon is one of the

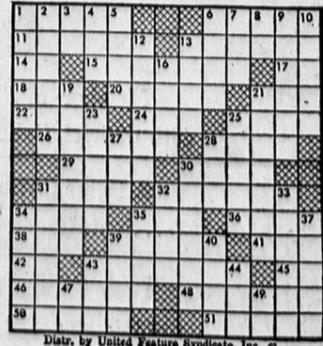
most down to earth men running for President in a long time. He knows what it is to work and he believes in helping people.

I think the Republican party is interested in peace and the real way to find it. Naturally during a war things are prosperous as far as work, but it takes real leadership to keep peace with the world today. I would rather have hardships with peace than a world at war with men sacrificing their lives.

The fate of the world may not be in our hands but at this point I don't believe America is ready for dictatorship. And I hope never will be. It is all right to move forward if we stop first and look upward. R. E. F.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1-Animal  
2-Bishop's  
3-Headless  
4-Mary's name  
5-Titled  
6-Part of  
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### STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN  
Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.  
To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES	APR. 20	10-12-15-35	16-42-22-29
Taurus	APR. 21	5-7-20-25	28-41-45
Gemini	JUNE 22	48-56-60-63	65-68-74
Cancer	JUNE 23	16-30-34-50	54-78-80-90
Leo	JULY 24	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	
Virgo	AUG. 24	4-11-14-17	36-43-81-87